Role of Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission

1689. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will) the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have committed to provide drinking water Scheduled Caste habitats;

(b) what is the role of the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission distanced itself from this objective;

(d) the steps proposed to review any change in responsibility;

(e) whether it is a fact that representation made to the RGDWM are not being followed up; and

(f) the reasons for neglect of representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Rural Water Supply is a State subject: State Governments have been implementing Rural Water Supply Programmes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Government by providing central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).The State Governments have been delegated powers to plan and implement individual Water Supply Schemes under ARWSP on the pattern of MNP. However, expenditure is incurred as per the guidelines for implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme, which inter-alia stipulates that 25% and 10% of funds are to be earmarked for providing safe drinking water to SC/ST habitations, respectively. The endeavour is to cover all the SC/ST habitations with drinking water supply on a priority basis.

(e) and (f) The representations received by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for information and appropriate follow up action through their implementing agencies.

Strategy for making sericulture and agro-based industry

1690. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term strategy has been evolved to make sericulture a more vibrant agro-based industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in the Ninth Five Year Plan in this regard, including steps to double the production of silk so as to boost its export to International markets?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ninth Plan envisages an increase in the production of mulberry raw silk by 6000 tonnes and 540 tonnes of non-mulberry silk research & development, transfer of technology, seed support and assistance to States. Apart from the North East Action Plan and the Poorvanchal Sericulture Project which are continuing from the VIIIth Plan, the Govt, of India has sanctioned implementation of 36 Catalytic Development Schemes during IXth Plan. Besides, the States of Madhya Pradesh and Manipur have undertaken implementation of the Project with financial assistance from Oversease Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan in respect of tasar and mulberry sericulture respectively. The project in Madhya Pradesh envisages development of 4000 hectares of tasar food plants and increased production of 75 tonnes of tasar raw silk per annum after the project period. The project in Manipur aims at increased production of 60 tonnes of mulberry raw silk per annum after the project period. The Govt, of Uttar Pradesh under die Diversified Agricultural Project has envisaged a 750 tonnes per year increase in silk production with World Bank assistance. Besides, the Central Silk Board, has prepared an Integrated Project for Muga and Eri. In addition, under the Fibres and Handicrafts Programme with UNDP assistance development programmes will be implemented in the non-mulberry sector. Various steps have also been taken to promote silk exports such as:—

(i) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has been given financial assistance towards design and product development.

(ii) Facility of importing duty free silk under the Duty Exemption Scheme is available for exporters.

(iii) For technological upgradation, loan at 5% point less than applicable rate is being provided under the Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme.

Handloom Policy

1691. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what changes are envisaged in the handloom policy in the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the likely target of allocation for this sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) The Ninth Five Year Plan for handloom envisages sustained employment, increased exports with greater emphasis on production of marketable items reduction in dependence upon rebate, enhanced availability of inputs design and skill upgradation. The Plan aims at increasing productivity and earning of weavers through the on going schemes. The Ministry of Textiles has set up an Expert Group to formulate the new Textile Policy. The New Policy for Handlooms would be decided on the basis of recommendations of the Expert Group on Textile Policy.

(b) The likely target of allocation for this sector during the Ninth Plan is Rs. 564 crores.

वस्त्र उद्योग के विस्तार और विकास के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन

1692. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी** : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और अन्य को वस्त्र उद्योग के विस्तार और विकास के लिए राज्य-वार और वर्ष – वार, किए गए वित्तीय आवंटनों का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के लिए वस्त्र उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या रखा गया है,

(ग) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास के लिए कुल कितनी राशि की मांग की गई, और

(घ) नौंवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिए महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि के आवंटन का प्रस्ताव है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशी राम राणा) : (क) से (ग) मंत्रालय की योजना स्कीमें वस्त्र उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाई जाती है तथा राज्य-वार आबंटन नहीं किए जाते हैं । आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वर्ष-वार योजना परिव्यय तथा व्यस के साथ-साथ वस्त्र, यार्न और फैब्रिकों के उत्पादन के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं । (नीचे देखिए)

विवरण

आठवीं योजना	अनुमोदित परिव्यय (करोड़ रू0)	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रू0)	यार्न का उत्पादन (मिलि. कि0 ग्रा0)	फैब्रिक्स का उत्पादन (मिलि. कि0 ग्रा0)
1992-93	206.00	153.16	1941	25045
1993-94	240.00	187.59	2142	27472
1994-95	270.00	201.67	2200	28175
1995-96	298.00	225.92	2485	31460
1996-97	285.85	233.50	2794	34298
योग	1299.85	1001.84	11562	146450

Holding of Indian garments at European ports

1693. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian garments worth crores of rupees have been held up in various ports in Europe since December, 1998;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with European Union;